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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 10 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1921** with further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

REPRESENTATIONS BY LANDLORDS AND TENANTS REVIEWED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CRIMINAL LAW REVISION.

TRIBUTES TO THE LATE MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir RAGNOLD EDWARD STURGES, K.C.M.G.), Lieut. Colonel W. N. NICHOLSON, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, O.B.E. (Acting Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, C.B.E., K.C. (Attorney-General),

Hon. Mr. C. Mol. MESSER, C.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. E. E. HALLIVAN, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs),

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education), Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works),

Hon. E. V. D. PAUL, Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN, Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG,

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE, Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD, Mr. A. DYER BELL (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed.

TRIBUTES TO THE LATE MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Gentlemen, Since our last meeting, the Council, the Chinese community and the Colony as a whole has suffered a very serious loss in the death of our late colleague and friend, Mr. Lau Chu-pak. Mr. Lau Chu-pak was a member of this Council for eight years and during that time his services were always at the disposal of the Government, the Chinese community and the Colony at large. He was indefatigable in his attendance at the Council and in his readiness to perform any work which was imposed upon him. I feel the loss very deeply, both as a colleague and as a friend, and I feel sure that members of the Council share my views. I think it will be their desire that the Clerk should express to the relatives our great sense of the services rendered to the Colony and our deep regret at the loss they have sustained.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN: Your Excellency, We all heartily agree with the remarks you have made in eulogy of the late Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak whose unfailing courtesy and kindly nature will be remembered by all those who conferred with him on this honourable Council. He will be generally missed in the Colony, more especially by the Chinese community for whom he worked so assiduously. As Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, he did always what he could to promote the good relations between Hongkong and the fair-minded, moderate and reasonable men in Canton which commercially promote the joint interests and prosperity of the two ports. We can only regret that you, sir, in adding our sympathetic condolences to the bereaved relatives.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN: Sir, I am with a heavy heart that I have to stand up to express my complete accord with the remarks made by your Excellency and by the Hon. Mr. PERKINS, the Senior Official Member. I had the privilege of Mr. Lau Chu-pak's friendship for many years, and during the past five or six months working closely with him in public affairs nearly every day. I learnt to regard him with not only high esteem for his character and unforgotten admiration for his intellectual power and capacity for work, but with something akin to a deep affection. No more public-spirited man, no more loyal colleague has ever, I venture to believe, served on this honourable Council. The eminent services he rendered to the Colony are known to all, but perhaps it is not generally known that for some years, especially while he was the senior representative of the Chinese community, he gave almost all his time to the public, sacrificing his own private interests and even his health. A man of strong will and independent character, he was unfortunately sometimes misunderstood by even his own people, which saddened him somewhat towards the end of his useful life. It is a satisfaction to me to know, and it must be to all his friends, that it is already realised, even by those who sometimes disagreed with him in his public policy, that it would be difficult to fill the void caused in the life of this community by his sudden and lamented death. I am sure, sir, that the tribute your Excellency has just paid to Mr. Lau's memory is shared by all the thinking classes in this Colony and will be deeply appreciated by the members of his family.

Before dealing with the Bill, I should like to say, sir, that the Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN has been good enough to give me the benefit of his experience and advice and has discussed the Bill with me. I do not wish to throw any responsibility on him; some of his views were in agreement with those of the Government and some were not. Possibly some would have been adopted if the Bill had not been merely a temporary one. I have to express my indebtedness to him for having been willing to discuss the Bill with me.

This Bill, as I have said, combines the three existing Ordinances and includes one or two amendments. Ordinance 30 of 1921 disappears in the definition section of the proposed Bill. The body of the Bill is principally composed of the sections of the principal Ordinance and the first Amending Ordinance, No. 25 of 1921. No doubt the sections could have been arranged better and in a more convenient order, but it was thought better to keep each former Ordinance separate in this Bill. Accordingly, clauses 1 to 17 represent the principal Ordinance of 1921; clauses 18 to 23 represent the first Amending Ordinance, No. 25 of 1921, and clauses 24 to 27 are new.

Some of the amendments are purely drafting amendments, made necessary in order to combine the three present Ordinances and to link up the present legislation with the Ordinance that will come into force on the 1st of July if this Bill is passed. The first three clauses are composed of mere drafting alterations and I do not think I need refer to them here. Clause 4, sub-clause 1, paragraph (f), has been altered by the addition of a proviso. The paragraph in question deals with the case where a lessor requires possession of a house in order to pull it down and rebuild it or to reconstruct it to such an

extent as to make it a new building within the meaning of the Building Ordinance. Complaints have been received that landlords, in reliance on that section, have given notices which were not given *bona fide* and the object of the proviso is to strengthen the section and to make it more difficult for the occasional *mala fide* landlord to carry out his intention. The proviso is to the effect that if the lessor has given notice and has turned out the tenant, if he fails to begin the work of reconstruction within one month after he obtains possession or fails to carry it out with reasonable speed, he shall be deemed, in giving notice, to have acted *mala fide* within the meaning of clause 20. Clause 20 provides that any person who acts *mala fide*, with intent to induce the tenant to quit, is liable to a fine, and the clause is altered in this Bill by the addition of words providing that in addition to a fine he is also liable for damages to the tenant. That amendment is not really an extension of the objects of the present legislation but is merely an attempt to strengthen them and ensure that they should be carried out.

Clause 15 is a re-drafting of section 15 of the principal Ordinance; that is not a real amendment but simply an attempt to make the existing clause more clear. It provides that if a lessee ceases to occupy any part of the house or tenement himself then his lease is to be determined. The complaint has been made that in some cases tenants who took a house for occupation partly by themselves and partly by sub-tenants have gone to live elsewhere or left the Colony, and are still sub-letting the whole house and obtaining a profit on the rent they pay the landlords. The Ordinance was never intended to protect persons of that kind, but only persons living on the premises. That clause does not apply to cases of blocks of houses by a farmer who lets out separate houses to separate persons, but only to a tenant who originally lived in the house and who has gone out and is using the tenancy as a means of profit.

The only really new provision in the Bill is contained in clause 24. That clause gives the Governor in Council power to order that specified provision of this Ordinance shall not apply in the case of a tenant if the Governor in Council thinks the circumstances are sufficiently exceptional. I have mentioned in the Objects and Reasons two cases in which that power might be applied. One is a case in which that power might be applied. One is a case in which a building might be required for some public or charitable purpose. Another is in the case of a permanent resident. There are several cases of who bought houses for their own occupation before the commencement of the original Ordinance and who have since turned out of their present houses and have nowhere to go. One original object of the principal Ordinance was to prevent permanent residents being turned out of their houses by persons from outside who are prepared to pay any amount of money to acquire a residence here. The exercise of this power under clause 24, no doubt, will not be applied in cases of that kind, but only in the case of permanent residents suffering hardship by being kept out of houses they bought for their own permanent occupation.

Many suggestions and criticisms were received by the Government, many of them in reply to the invitation of the Government. They were all carefully considered, and it is quite possible that many of them might have been adopted in the measure had it not been a purely temporary one. Perhaps I ought to refer shortly to some of these suggestions and give some reasons why they were not accepted. There are certain general reasons. One is this, that it is a temporary measure, and it seems undesirable to make any changes other than those absolutely necessary. The present legislation is by no means perfect; but to a certain extent the effect of it has been worked out by actual decisions in the Court and on certain points people now know where they are. Once you begin to amend an Ordinance of this kind you never know where you will end. One small amendment may affect several sections and uncertainty and complications would be created. This is the main reason why certain amendments which might have been adopted otherwise have not been. One suggestion, made several times, is that the Ordinance should apply to furnished houses. Undoubtedly there are cases where it seems that excessive rents are charged for furnished houses, but the matter is so full of complications that it seems impossible to deal with it in a temporary measure like this. I will give one example of the difficulties of this part of the subject. Take a house which was let by the owner, say in April last. The owner has gone on leave; he is not now in the Colony; he has arranged his budget on the basis of the rent which he has obtained and which the tenant is quite prepared to pay. What is to happen in a case of that kind? Is the rent to be suddenly reduced to the standard rent, which in some cases would be halving the rent the tenant has agreed to pay? How would you ascertain in such a case what the standard rent is? The house may never have been let furnished before, or not for many years. If it had never been let furnished before, how are we to arrive at the rent to be paid for the furniture? One cannot set about valuing the furniture and charging a percentage on that; so one would be driven to having some percentage on either the assessed rent of the premises or the last amount paid when the house was taken unfurnished. The house may not have been let unfurnished for many years. In that case the rent would be no guide to the current market rate. If we were to take the assessed value, in some cases there is none; in the case of flats, for example. All this shows how very complicated and difficult any legislation on that subject would be.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Finance Minutes Nos. 21 to 37 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the following papers:—

Notification No. 151 rescinding an order proclaiming Manilla to be an infected port.

Regulation made by the Governor in Council under section 3 of the Licensing Ordinance, 1920.

Notification No. 170 permitting the export of silver.

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 9 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1900.

Report on the New Territories for the year 1921.

Report of the Land Officer for the year 1921.

Report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong for the year 1921.

Report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports for the year 1921.

Statement of Funded Public Debt or Loans for fixed periods outstanding on 31st December, 1921, and of the Accumulated Sinking Fund for the same date.

Financial Returns for the year 1921.

Quarterly return of excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure.

RENTS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled an Ordinance to extend temporarily the provisions of the Rents Ordinance, 1921, with certain amendments.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: The duration clause of the Bill is clause 10. It is simply a copy of the corresponding clause in the principal Ordinance with the substitution of the 30th June, 1922 for the 30th June, 1921, so that the Ordinance will come to an end on the 30th June next year. Unless it should be extended by resolution of the Legislative Council. The corresponding clause in the present principal Ordinance gave power to extend the Ordinance by resolution of this Council. The reason why that clause was not adopted was that there are two amending Ordinances and it was thought more convenient to combine the two, with the principal Ordinance in one Ordinance; and, in any case, some legislation would have been necessary to add a few small amendments which are made in this Bill.

Before dealing with the Bill, I should like to say, sir, that the Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN has been good enough to give me the benefit of his experience and advice and has discussed the Bill with me. I do not wish to throw any responsibility on him; some of his views were in agreement with those of the Government and some were not. Possibly some would have been adopted if the Bill had not been merely a temporary one. I have to express my indebtedness to him for having been willing to discuss the Bill with me.

THE INCREASED TELEPHONE RATES.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE gave notice of his intention to ask the following questions at the next meeting of the Council:—

In view of the one month's notice given by the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., to increase the rates charged to its subscribers (in the case of business lines by 50 per cent.) have these new charges been sanctioned by the Government; and, if so, will the Government lay on the table the papers on which their decision was based?

That is not the only difficulty in this branch of the subject, and any legislation would have worked hardship in some cases, at least.

Then, the case of a house bought for one's own occupation. The tenants petitioned against any relaxation of the present provisions. Some of the landlords asked for an unrestricted right to recover possession of any houses they could show they bought for their own occupation. The Bill keeps the middle course of retaining the present law on the subject, but for the purpose of dealing with hard cases, as I have stated, power is given under section 24, to exclude the operation of the Ordinance where the Governor in Council thinks that the hardship is sufficiently great. I do not think we can go beyond that.

Several owners have complained that the standard rent in the case of particular properties is too low. That undoubtedly is so. There are cases where the rent is much too low compared with the rent of similar properties in the neighbourhood and elsewhere, and if this had been a permanent measure no doubt some arrangement would have been made to deal with cases of that kind. They are not, I think, numerous compared with the total amount of house property in the Colony, and I am afraid that some persons must always suffer through legislation of this kind, and as the Bill only contemplates a duration of one year it was decided not to deal with that point at all.

Great complaint has been made by the landlords of the sub-letting of houses by the tenants at a profit. Many suggestions have been made, but I do not think it is possible to deal with that point at all. One suggestion was that the tenant should never be allowed to collect more from his sub-tenants than he paid the landlord. If I rent a house for \$900 and occupied one floor myself at \$100, I must not collect from the other two floors more than \$100. That would be unfair because the tenant takes the risk of vacancies, non-payment of rent and it is not fair to restrict him to the same rent he pays the landlord. If more, how much more? What percentage? The percentage that would be fair in one part of the town and with one class of property would not be fair in another. Better class residential property does not run as much risk of vacancies as probably the poorer class does. Then again, if you are to allow the tenant to charge ten or twenty per cent. more, how are you to apportion that between the different sub-tenants; how much is he to collect from the first floor and how much from the man who occupies the back cubicle on the top floor? Another objection, of course, is that any provision of that kind, restricting the rent chargeable by a tenant to sub-tenants would be sure to lead to constant evasion.

Then the tenants suggested that in cases where the landlord recovered the house to rebuild it the landlord should be obliged to offer the tenancy of the house again to the former tenant. That does not seem practicable either. A new house may be larger or smaller, three floors instead of two, and if the principal tenant does not want the tenancy, is the landlord to seek out all the sub-tenants and offer them their separate floors? If so, how is he to find them? That seems impracticable also.

The tenants also made a complaint that many landlords refused to receive the rent—at all events did not collect it, and in some cases refused to receive it, and thus took out distress warrants in order to put unlawful pressure to drive the tenant out. The tenants ask for some further penalty in cases of that kind but I think the present legislation is quite sufficient, especially in view of the fact that the Registrar now makes a practice of noting the complaints by tenants that their landlords will not collect or receive rent. Any tenant whose landlord refuses the rent comes to the Registrar who makes a note of his case and if the landlord makes an application for a distress warrant, the Registrar refuses it and no warrant is issued unless the landlord can satisfy a judge that there is good reason for issuing it. I think that ought to be sufficient protection, especially in view of clause 19 of the Bill which provides that any person, who, without lawful excuse applies for a warrant of distress for any amount of rent in excess of the rent recoverable under the Ordinance, is liable to a fine and may also be ordered to pay damages to the tenant.

The tenants also raised again the old question of the danger that some landlords by threatening to increase the rent when the Ordinance ceases to operate may, in some cases, induce the tenants to pay a higher rent now. The only suggestion tenants could make on that point was that some very heavy penalty should be provided in the Ordinance. The answer to that, I think, is that the tenant who is moved by that fear to pay a higher rent now, is not going to inform or tell the police, and the case will never be discovered.

It is also suggested by the tenants in their petition that, in some cases, the landlord, in order to get the tenants out, will put in workmen and make the house generally unpleasant in order to induce the tenants to leave. They proposed that there should be an elaborate provision for calling in an architect who would give an architect's certificate whether the repairs were necessary, and if they were unnecessary the landlord should pay the architect's fees. I think that is much too complicated, and I think the tenants are sufficiently protected by clause 20 which says that any person who acts *mala fide* is liable to fine and damages. There are some of the suggestions and some of the reasons why they are not adopted. Any further discussion of these points may be left, I think, to the second reading, and I beg now to move the first reading. The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The motion was agreed to and the Bill was read a first time.

FORGERY ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate, simplify, and amend the law relating to forgery and kindred offences.

He said: I do not think, sir, I can say much on this Bill, because it is practically a transcript of the English Forgery Act of 1913, which would no doubt have been introduced here some years ago except for the war. Our criminal law is based on the English criminal law and we generally try to keep pace with amendments made in England by the introduction of similar provisions here. One advantage is that we get the benefit of the latest decisions on the corresponding sections of the English Acts. The Bill itself, I think, a useful amendment of the law on the subject, because it very much simplifies the existing statutory law relating to forgery. The present Ordinance of 1915 is one of the old-fashioned enactments which are rather long-winded and repeat constantly the phrase "forges, alters, utters and puts off." The language of the Bill is very much simplified. "Uttering" is dealt with in one section, instead of being scattered all through the statute, as in the present Ordinance, and I think the Bill will enable us to catch some cases of forgery that are difficult to catch at present. I have dealt with the Bill in detail in Objects and Reasons and I do not think I need say anything more on it. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The regulation was agreed to, and the Bill read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—
1.—As stated in the long title, the object of this bill is to consolidate, simplify, and amend the law relating to forgery and kindred offences.

2.—The bill proposes to repeal the greater part of the Forgery Ordinance, 1915. The portions of that Ordinance which are to be repealed deal with matters which either would not properly come within the scope of this bill or could not conveniently be inserted in it. The sections which are to be left standing wholly or in part are sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 30, 32, 37, 38, 44 and 45 to 50.

3.—As the bill follows closely the English Forgery Act, 1913, and the Forgery Ordinance, 1915, and is based on the English Forgery Ordinance, 1915, it has not been thought necessary to prepare a table of correspondence between the clauses of the bill and the sections of the existing Ordinance, such as is usual in the case of consolidating bills. The preparation of such a table in the present case would have been a matter of some difficulty, and the table would not have been of great use, owing to the considerable rearrangement of provisions which have been made.

4.—The reasons for the proposed legislation are as follows:—

REGISTRATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the registration of imports and exports.

He said: The object of the Bill is to provide for the collection of trade statistics. It is understood that the commercial community derive considerable benefit from the figures which are published at present and which have been collected, so far, under the powers given by the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915. That Ordinance was passed during the war and its primary object was to control trade with the enemy, also of preventing articles which would be useful to the enemy from getting into enemy hands. That Ordinance gives the Superintendent absolute power to refuse permission to import and export and such power does not seem quite suitable to times of peace. The new system, which will come into force with this Bill, is simply one under which importers and exporters and the shipping companies will report to the Superintendent the importation and exportation of every thing which passes into or out of the port. On their making the report on the usual proper form, the Superintendent will sign or stamp the statement or bill of lading, or invoice or shipping order, as the case may be, and, upon receiving that, the importer will get delivery from ship or godown, or the exporter can export his goods. There is no power under this Ordinance to refuse permission for exportation or importation. It is not intended, however, to repeal the Ordinance, No. 32 of 1915—the Importation and Exportation Ordinance—because it contains a useful power of restricting the importation and exportation of certain articles which ought still to be restricted in times of peace; for example, silver dollars, Hongkong subsidiary coins, arms and ammunition, non-industrial explosives, and so on. It is proposed that when this Bill is passed an Order in Council should be made under the Importation and Exportation Ordinance cancelling the present rules of import and export permits, and simply providing for the few cases of articles which still require permission, such as silver dollars, and so on. A draft of that order, I think, has been circulated to honourable members and laid on the table. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The regulation was carried and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—

1.—The object of this bill is to simplify the collection of trade statistics, and at the same time to remove some of the formalities that now inconvenience the import and export trade.

2.—It is believed that the community derives much benefit from the publication of these statistics, which have up to the present been compiled by the Imports and Exports Office with the help of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, Ordinance No. 32 of 1915.

3.—It is not, however, proposed to repeal Ordinance No. 32 of 1915, since that Ordinance supplies a simple method of enforcing restrictions on imports and exports should occasion arise, and will further be of use for the present in restricting the movements of such articles as coin, arms, etc., the export of which it is still desirable to prohibit. An Order in Council under Ordinance No. 32 of 1915, a draft of which appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 5th May 1932, will be issued simultaneously with the passing of the Ordinance, to effect the repeal of all existing rules and orders under the Ordinance to prohibit the export of these particular articles, except with the express permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

4.—The new bill avoids the present cumbersome system of duplicate permits for imports and exports by providing that the actual bill of lading or other document may be stamped by the Imports and Exports Office, and the forms to be used are considerably simplified. The main function of the Imports and Exports Office will be the collection of trade statistics and the Superintendent of Imports and Exports will no longer possess the power to grant or refuse permits in his discretion except as regards articles prohibited under the Order in Council.

5.—In the first place, as our criminal law is based mainly on the English criminal law it is obviously desirable to bring our law up to date so as to make it conform with English criminal law legislation. In this way, also, we get the benefit of the latest English decisions. A further small point is that adopting such an Act as the Forgery Act, 1913, may be a convenience in the adoption of other English statutes. For example, the Forgery Act, 1913, repeals part of section in the Companies Consolidation Act, 1906, which deals with a question of forgery. If we were adopting the Companies Consolidation Act, 1906, it might very well be that this particular forgery provision, which would be necessary in our Ordinance, would be overlooked. This is merely an example, as of course we have already adopted the Companies Consolidation Act, 1906.

6.—One advantage of the bill is that it contains in clause 3 a wide and careful definition of forgery. The present Ordinance contains no definition of forgery.

7.—The arrangement of the bill is much simpler than that of the existing Ordinance. For example section after section of the Ordinance repeats the phrase "forges or alters, or utters, or disposes of, or puts off, or some similar phrase." In the bill uttering is dealt with once for all in clause 3.

8.—The language is also simplified. For example, the phrases "forges or counterfeits" and "forges or alters," run right through the Ordinance. The definition in clause 3 enables the single word "forge" to be used throughout.

9.—Under the Ordinance it is often difficult to discover the proper section for any given set of facts, and in spite of the particularity of the Ordinance it is often necessary to lay a charge under the common law. The bill will avoid much of this difficulty, and it contains in clause 6 a general clause providing for any forgery of any document which is not specifically dealt with in the bill.

10.—The bill is also more comprehensive in other ways. For example, a case occurred recently in which a person had a false chop cut, intending to use it for the purpose of concealing from his employer a certain fraud which he intended to commit on his employer. This appears to be no offence under the existing law, but it would fall under clause 7 (4) (b) of the bill.

11.—Clause 16 of the bill deals with matters which are also dealt with under rules 5 and 7 of the rules contained in the First Schedule to the Indictments Ordinance, 1919, but the clause is of wider extent than these rules, and it is therefore included. It may be remarked that the same position exists in England with regard to the indictment rules, in force there and the corresponding section in the English Forgery Act of 1913.

12.—In the following cases it has been decided not to repeal or amend sections in the existing Ordinance dealing with forgery and allied offences.

13.—Ordinance No. 1 of 1844, s. 24. This section deals with matters other than forgery, and it would be difficult to disentangle the forgery provisions from the sub-clause in the bill under which the forgery of Land Office records would otherwise fall.

14.—Ordinance No. 3 of 1888, ss. 46 and 47. The provisions relating to passes have long been obsolete, and in any case the amendment of this Ordinance is under consideration.

15.—Ordinance No. 4 of 1900, s. 3. It seems desirable not to make the Ordinance incomplete by extracting one particular provision. Besides, forgery of a trade mark is specially defined in section 4 of the Ordinance, and that section provides for burden of proof in a particular case. The corresponding section in the English Act has not been amended by the Forgery Act, 1913.

16.—Ordinance No. 3 of 1891, s. 6. This section deals with other offences relating to telegrams as well as to forgery of telegrams. The corresponding section in the English Act has not been repealed.

17.—Ordinance No. 25 of 1911, sections 10, 11 and 12. The corresponding sections in the English Act have been repealed wholly or in part, but it is more difficult to disentangle the forgery provisions from section 10 of the above Ordinance than from the corresponding section in the English Act. Besides leaving the sections standing makes the Ordinance more complete. On the whole it has been decided not to touch these three sections.

18.—Ordinance No. 30 of 1915, ss. 39 and 42. Section 39 deals with offences relating to passing tickets other than the forgery of tickets. Paragraph (6) of section 42 might be repealed, but it makes the Ordinance more complete to leave these two sections untouched.

19.—Ordinance No. 2 of 1916, s. 2. It seems better not to deal with the question of false passports.

20.—Ordinance No. 27 of 1917, s. 2. This section is allowed to stand because it appears that the possession of the wrappers and labels would not be an offence under the bill, though possession of the dies would be an offence.

21.—With reference to the cases in which an offence under the bill would also be an offence under terms of some other enactment, attention is directed to clause 17 (2), which provides that in such a case proceedings may be taken either under the bill when passed or under the other enactment.

MISDEMEANOURS PUNISHMENT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Misemeanours Punishment Ordinance, 1893.

He said: At present, under the principal Ordinance, the maximum penalty for misdemeanours not specially dealt with by statute is one year, and a fine of \$100. That seems much too low for some misdemeanours; for example, common law forgery is an offence, and in such a case the police attempt to seize a gang of armed men on their way to commit robbery; one of the gang calls on another to fire on the police to prevent arrest; the maximum penalty is one year. That case actually occurred, and it seems to me a ridiculous penalty for such an offence. The Bill proposes to increase the penalty for misdemeanours, generally, to three years and a fine of \$1,000, but it does not affect misdemeanours which already have some higher penalty attached to them by statute. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The motion was carried and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—
1.—Ordinance No. 1 of 1893 provides that the maximum penalty for certain specified conspiracies shall be three years imprisonment and a fine of \$500. It also provides that the maximum penalty for all other misdemeanours, unless otherwise specified in some Act or Ordinance, shall be one year imprisonment and a fine of \$100. This maximum penalty seems too low for some misdemeanours. For example, it does not seem to be enough for forgery, yet the effect of the section is to make one year the maximum imprisonment for all common law forgeries. Again, by virtue of this provision, if the police surprise a gang of armed men on their way to commit a robbery, and one of the gang incite another to fire at the police in order to prevent the arrest of any of the gang, the maximum term of imprisonment is only one year. The bill, therefore, proposes to raise the maximum for all misdemeanours to three years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000, unless of course some other maximum penalty is provided by some other enactment.

2.—In England, except where the maximum penalty for any particular misdemeanour has been laid down by statute, there is no limit to the penalty which may be imposed for a misdemeanour, except the provisions of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights against excessive fines.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The Council will adjourn until this day week at 2.30 o'clock.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

GRANT TO THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$192 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Grant in aid of Other Institutions, Royal Asiatic Society.

The CHAIRMAN: The papers regarding this have been circulated, and the vote has been approved.

PURCHASE OF TYPEWRITERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$85 in aid of the vote Education, A—Department of Director of Education, Special Expenditure, 4 Typewriters.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was inserted in the Estimates, and this \$85 is a sum over and above the amount estimated.

PURCHASE OF A MOTOR-CAR.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 on account of Police Department, Special Expenditure, Purchase of a Motor-car.

The CHAIRMAN: In the estimates \$2,000 was approved for a car for Kowloon, and the Captain-Superintendent of Police has found it more convenient to have this car in Victoria and the other in Kowloon. It is simply a matter of accounting.

HARBOUR OFFICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,150 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN: The deputy shipmaster has gone on leave and Mr. Bayliss, of the Sailors' Home, has taken his place. This vote is for his salary.

HARBOUR DEVELOPMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,500 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Harbour Developments.

The CHAIRMAN: This is on account of expenses incurred in taking borings for Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SUBORDINATE OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,300 in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, (84) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for improvement in the subordinate officers' quarters at Cox's Path, Kowloon—moving the kitchen from the house and adding another room to the house, and improving the kitchen and latrine in the servants' quarters.

Approved.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAMSAUPO.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$9,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (101) Roads, (h) General Works.

The CHAIRMAN: The rapid completion of new buildings at Samsauipo has necessitated pushing on with the new roads.

Hon. Mr. BIRD: Does this include repairs to existing roads?

The CHAIRMAN: No; that comes under "Maintenance." This is making roads and Public Works Extraordinary; maintenance comes under "Public Works Recurrent."

Approved.

A POLICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$9,500 in aid of the vote Police, Other Charges, Equalization of Exchange on Indian Police Remittances.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$9,500, and this is due to the fall in exchange. The police have a privileged rate of remitting a certain part of their pay.

Approved.

FIRE BRIGADE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,500 on account of Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, 1 Extension Ladder.

The CHAIRMAN: This includes a vote of \$1,320 last year which lapsed because the ladders had not come.

Approved.

RADIO TELEGRAPH.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 in aid of the vote Post Office, Other Charges, Repairs and Stores, Radio Telegraph Branch.

The CHAIRMAN: The papers concerning this have been sent round to members. It was found that the new battery for at the wireless station was urgently required.

Approved.

WIDENING QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$20,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hong Kong, Communications, (21) Roads, (g) Queen's Road East, Widening to 60 feet.

The CHAIRMAN: The Council has approved the policy of widening Queen's Road East, as houses are pulled down. It has not been thought advisable to proceed with the widening unless houses are coming down because before very long there will be a 100-ft. road close to it, but the opportunity to widen Queen's Road East is taken as it occurs.

Approved.

MOTOR PUMPS FOR THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$27,000 on account of Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, two motor pumps.

The CHAIRMAN: \$8,400 was voted last year, but representations were made that it was insufficient.

Hon. Mr. LOWE: Will these pumps reach the highest building contemplated now?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; I think so, undoubtedly. They were got with that intention.

Approved.

A RAILWAY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,500 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Conversion of China Light and Power Co.'s premises.

The CHAIRMAN: It was arranged with the Company when they moved that we would take over their buildings, and these have been converted into a repairing garage for Government vehicles and provide quarters for the railway staff.

Approved.

EXTENSION OF THE MONGKOKTSUI NULLAH.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$23,707 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Draining Nullahs, (c) Extending Mongkoktsui Nullah to boundary of Old Kowloon.

The CHAIRMAN: \$50,000 was voted for this in 1912 and only \$16,200 was spent. \$10,000 was voted for this year. This is a reserve for \$50,000, less the amount spent this year.

Approved.

GRANT TO IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$134 on account of Education, A—Department of Director of Education, British School, (Furniture and Materials).

The CHAIRMAN: This is a last year's vote. The materials arrived this year.

Approved.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary of State referred to us the question of reducing the expenses of the Imperial Institute. It was agreed that we should pay \$500, but through an oversight the estimate was left at the old figure of \$100, and this vote the Committee is in respect of last year and this.

Approved.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd INSTANT, all Departments will be OPEN for business as usual.

On MONDAY, the 5th INSTANT, all Departments will be CLOSED. The Hongkong Dispensary will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1922. (1081)

TRAVELLER SAMPLES FOR SALE

LADIES' Men's, Children's Golf and Sport Coats, Travelling Bags, 2 English Riding Saddles also lagging. Apply Friday 10.30-12 a.m.
[1082] Hongkong Hotel, Room 478.

STROTHERS & BARRY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"WEST CHOPAKA"
Having arrived from above mentioned ports on Tuesday, June 1st, 1922, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M., Tuesday, June 6th, 1922, by Messrs. ANDERSON & ASH, Surveyors.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered after June 7th, 1922, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be collected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STROTHERS & BARRY, Agents.

U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corp.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1922. (1083)

W.M. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of JUNE, 1922, at 11.00 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 26th February 1922.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be CLOSED from June 1st to June 7th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. HOLT, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1922. (1084)

WILLIAM POWELL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of JUNE, 1922, at 11.00 o'clock, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, 12, Des Vaux Road, Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and the portions of the proposed new Memorandum of Association which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association are indicated by being marked on the Margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purpose, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's said Registered Office. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by the underlining and marking in the Margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on MONDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1922, at 11.00 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation. Dated this 27th day of May, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
H. O. HOLT, Manager.
[1085]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 3rd and 5th June, 1922.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1922. (1079)

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE

KING'S BIRTHDAY & WHIT-MONDAY

THIS DEPARTMENT will be opened for all purposes till Noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd, and MONDAY, the 5th JUNE. Licensed Warehousemen will be entirely closed on those dates.

N. L. SMITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1922. (1078)

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

A Series of Competitions for Ladies and Men will be held over the Deep Water Bay Course on WHIT-MONDAY, 5th JUNE. Particulars will be found on Notice Board at the Club House. Post Entries. (1076)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

BANK HOLIDAY, WHIT MONDAY

A TEA and DINNER DANCING will be held on MONDAY, 5th JUNE. (1079)

NOTICE

MR. F. FIELD has this day been admitted as a partner in my firm. Business will be carried on under the name of "BERBLINGER & CO., Canton."
A. BERBLINGER, Canton.
Canton, 29th May, 1922. (1077)

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, JUNE 3RD, commencing at 3.30 P.M.
The charge for admission will be \$1- for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. (1078)

STEAMER FOR SALE

UNDER instructions received from Owners, we have offered for sale a steam pilot vessel "A. N. BISBEE" (see Lloyd's Register) built by a first class British firm of ship builders, hard wood frames, tankwood plating and deck, copper fastened below the water line, strong vessel in first class condition, compound engines, one boiler, speed 9 knots on 7 to 8 tons coal, 24 steaming hours, electric light throughout. The vessel is very suitable for coasting and river trade with passengers and or light cargo.
Excellent saloon on deck, and first class accommodation for Europeans.
Offers to be submitted direct to BOWEN & CO., Shipbrokers, 8, Museum Road, Shanghai.
Fellows Institute Chartered Shipbrokers, (London).
Telegrams Cables: BOWEN, SHANGHAI. (1074)

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sales, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1922, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency, the Governor, of Two Lots of "BROWN" LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1923, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Area in Acres	Upset Price
			North	West	East	South		
1	10	North of New Road, Shamshuipo	100	100	100	100	1.00	25
2	11	South of New Road, Shamshuipo	100	100	100	100	1.00	25

A. G. DA ROCHA AUCTIONEER, SURVIVOR AND GENERAL BROKER

No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

THURSDAYS—VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

INTIMATIONS

BASTO & COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business heretofore carried on by BERNARDINO BASTO as a Sharebroker under the style of BASTO & Co. will be taken over by AUGUSTO ARTHUR GUTIERRES as from the 1st day of June, 1922, and that as from the 1st day of June, 1922, the said BERNARDINO BASTO ceases to be liable in any way in respect of the said business and that all liabilities of whatsoever nature incurred by the said firm of BASTO & Co. on and from the 1st day of June, 1922, will be incurred by the said AUGUSTO ARTHUR GUTIERRES solely.

Dated the 5th day of May, 1922.
BERNARDINO BASTO.
AUGUSTO ARTHUR GUTIERRES.
[1080]

RON TON, LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION)

CHEAP SALE

COMMENCING from WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1922, and for Ten Days thereafter, all FINE GOODS, MILLINERY, LINGERIE, etc., etc., contained in the premises of the above firm, 37, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, will be sold subject to a cash discount of 25 per cent. to clear.

A. R. LOWE, Special Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1922. (1047)

ALEXANDER STRUDWICK GALT, DECEASED

PURSUANT to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. C. 30. All persons having any claim against the Estate of ALEXANDER STRUDWICK GALT deceased a Captain in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., who at the time of his death, which occurred on the 13th September last, was residing at 39, Ossington Street, Baywater, W., are required to send in particulars thereof to the undersigned, the Solicitors to the Administration on or before the 28th October, 1922.

DAWSON & CO.,
2, New Square,
Lincoln's Inn,
London, England.
[1061] Solicitors to the Administration.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes ABC, QV, RF, RT, RU, RW.

WANTED—Young Canadian desires Employment. Speaks Russian, experienced in Journalism, Surveying, Shipping Import and Export. Excellent Credentials. Reply Box S.S. c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE—3-Seater Car recently repainted and overhauled. 4 New Tyres. In perfectly sound condition. \$1,300 for quick sale. Owner driven—Box S.K. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—September 1st. Two furnished rooms (sitting and bed room) with kitchen, pantry and bathroom. Higher level. Suit married couple. Apply Box S.L. Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE—Mazda Gap. Semi-detached HOUSE with Tennis Court. Immediate possession—Apply Box A.D. c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—OFFICES in Central District—Apply J. H. BACKHOUSE, c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE—Overland 5-seater in perfect condition with five good tyres including one spare wheel. Trial at any time. Owner leaving Colony. Box S.E. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings—Apply HARRY WICKING & Co.

TO LET—At Magazine Gap, THE PEAK, immediate occupation, FULLY FURNISHED, 6 Rooms, BUNGALOW, with large Garden, Tennis Court, etc. On Motor Road. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

TO LET

NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wansai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to CONTRACTOR DEPARTMENT of Banque de L'Indo-Chine. [1068]

TO LET

From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandahs to each room FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [780]

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on lot situated at Swatow Street, modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply
[485] W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

FOR SALE

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.
- (2) Two 50 BHP. Two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 26 KW. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with lack of board field rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders, c/o Daily Press Office [940]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1922), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

SCOTCH WHISKY

still maintains its

pre-war world-wide

reputation—High

quality—real age,

and fine flavour.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1922.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

Looking back, the wave of emotion which directed the Allied expedition to Siberia now seems almost meaningless. The German prisoners in Russia were supposed, after the Russian revolution and the conclusion of a peace between Germany and Russia, to have been armed and to be about to make a diversion by attacking the Allies from another quarter. This move had to be nipped in the bud. Moreover, the Czech-Slovak prisoners had to be rescued; they were supposed to be surrounded by a hostile population and to be in imminent danger of something. There were appeals for Japan to come to the rescue and a cry of jubilation when Japan agreed to take part in the expedition. Of course, it was ignorance of the conditions which led to the belief that any danger threatened from this quarter. It was found after the expedition had been launched, that there was no German threat, and that the expedition impeded rather than assisted the repatriation of the Czech-Slovak troops, who themselves hardly knew whether to call the Allies their friends or their enemies seeing that they were left to clash with patriot Russian bands and the ships for their repatriation were delayed till it was too late for many of them. Finally, however, they were repatriated and the last reason d'être of the expedition had vanished. The other parties to the expedition withdrew, but the Japanese remained. There should, of course, have been an agreement for simultaneous withdrawal, but enthusiasm for the whole thing had faded and the Japanese were finally left with a free hand, a fact which they signalled by carrying out a coup which destroyed the last remnant of Russian authority.

Since then the occupation has dragged on, though not without protests from Japanese publicists and the Press. The Siberian expedition, in fact, has never been popular in Japan except among the militarists, who would no doubt be glad if they dared to push Japan's frontier still further out, incidentally making it all the more difficult to protect in case of a real attack. The only plea that has been put forward for the continuation of the occupation is that Siberia under a Bolshevik régime would prove a menace to the peace of Japan. With this idea in view numerous Russian savours have been permitted to organise bands of ruffians, if not assisted in their operations. One by one, as they failed and became discredited, Japan has thrown them over. Unfortunately, an example was set to her by the Allies in this respect by their abandonment of Kolchak, at one time regarded as the destroyer of Bolshevism. This was a particularly bad case of faithlessness, because, however Kolchak may be regarded, once having supported him he should at least have been enabled to withdraw from the difficulties in which he involved himself. However, he was sacrificed, and his successors, though they have not met with such painful ends, have one and all been thrown over when they had discredited themselves beyond hope of rehabilitation. The throwing them over was not the principal fault; it was allowing them to begin their activities, which were practically carried on under the aegis of the Japanese troops, the guardians of law and order nominally but the fomenters of revolution practically. The Japanese state that they will evacuate Siberia as soon as law and order are restored and the safety of the Japanese residents is assured, but as there seems little chance of law and order being restored so long as Russian adventurers are allowed to foment plots, the Japanese militarists must be accorded some sense of humour. Lately an endeavour was made to take a census of the opinion of the Japanese residents as to evacuation, that is the residents were asked what they would do if the Japanese troops were withdrawn. Presumably the result of the census was not very gratifying to the militarists, for there have been numerous complaints lately that the Japanese were unable to carry on their business, owing to the odium created by the occupation and the constant interference to which they were subjected.

The Japanese, in fact, have done nothing since the occupation started but the one thing which they wished to avoid, that is to drive the Russians and their own countrymen into the arms of the Bolsheviks. The China Government has set forth several times serious charges against the Japanese authorities in the matter of fomenting disturbances, and asseverations to the contrary coming from the Japanese authorities have not done much to counteract the weight of evidence against them. One is almost tempted to ask whether it is the object of the Japanese military authorities to keep Eastern Siberia in turmoil and thus justify the presence of the expedition. In the passages of arms between the Russian and the Japanese delegates at Genoa Viscount Ishii and Baron HAYASHI, did did condense to enter into arguments, but adopted a rather hectoring line. The Nikolai affair was the only point which they seemed to advance, and there have been so many stories of the Nikolai affair that the truth of the matter is very hard to find. However, if the Japanese are after concessions one point is as good as another, and after the experience of the Conference, which failed because the Japanese Government refused to discuss evacuation until everything else was settled, there can be little doubt that this is what they aim at. Already the Siberian fisheries have been appropriated by the Japanese, who conduct the auctions and collect the fees. Other Siberian industries are fated to fall into their hands, and the evacuation will only be accomplished at some cost to the Russians, who must content to suffer quietly, since any active resistance would only prolong the occupation on the ground that a state of disorder still existed.

Ten cases of plague (of which six were fatal) and two fatal cases of small-pox were reported in the Colony during the twenty-four hours ended May 31st.

A small boy aged seven years was knocked down by a motor cycle on the Praya East on Wednesday night. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. His injuries, chiefly on the face, were happily found to be slight.

The third prize in the Calcutta Turf Club's sweep has come this year to Hongkong. Major Harding, R.A.M.C., being the owner of the ticket which drew the prize on this occasion is worth \$18,000.

The total rainfall at the Botanic Gardens for the month of May was 5.87 inches. Rain was recorded on 23 days. The greatest fall on any one day was 1.42 inches on the 15th. The next heaviest fall was on May 30th when .97 inches was recorded.

The Pacific Mail s.s. *President Hayes*, formerly the *Crocodile* State, arrived at Hongkong yesterday at daylight and is now berthed at No. 1 Pier of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. This steamer inaugurates the new Pacific Mail Trans-Pacific Service via Manila and Honolulu and returning via Honolulu and Manila every 20 days.

CORRESPONDENCE

INCREASED TELEPHONE CHARGES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In this Colony those with incomes under a thousand dollars a month have to differentiate fairly carefully between necessities and luxuries. The recent circular issued by the Telephone Company now makes one consider which category should contain one's residential telephone. Mine could never really be called a luxury, as it was more in the nature of a curse owing to the hopelessly inefficient exchange service; but it is really not a necessity either.

Our rents for telephones are to be raised about 50 per cent. and we are informed that this is in part owing to "heavy expenditures about to be undertaken under an arrangement with the Government."

One or two remarks suggest themselves. Firstly, why should "The Government" be dragged into this? Secondly, if they are to be involved are the Government going to guarantee us an efficient service? Thirdly, why not provide an efficient service before raising the rates? Until a reliable guarantee is supplied the Telephone Company must, I fear, expect no more wool from at least one.

SHORN LAMB.

Hongkong, May 31st, 1922.

SIR,—I propose of the Telephone Company's notification of their intention to increase their rates to subscribers may I ask the following questions:

- 1.—Who controls the shares in the Company?
- 2.—What dividends does the Company pay now?
- 3.—Is the increase of nearly 100 per cent. to subscribers justified?
- 4.—As the Company enjoys a monopoly, is it correct to assume that it is subject to a measure of control by the local authorities similar to that which is exercised over public utility companies at Home?—Yours faithfully,

CURIOUS.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1922.

SIR,—The notice just distributed by the Telephone Company advising that the present charges are to be increased as from 1st July is a matter that concerns the whole community. It may interest your readers to know that the charge for an ordinary house telephone in Shanghai where conditions are practically identical to those pertaining here is Tls. 45 (\$63) per annum whereas for a service much less efficient the local company are already charging \$93 per annum and now propose to charge the exorbitant sum of \$140 per annum—Yours faithfully,

A SHANGHAI RESIDENT.

3, Leighton Hill, Hongkong, May 31st, 1922.

THE MACAO EPISODE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—The comments made by the Editor of the *Canton Times* which appeared in your paper this morning are highly interesting.

It states in part that "Unless complete and full satisfaction is given by the Macao Government the Canton Government is prepared to take whichever action is necessary."

I am not speaking from authority but I can assure the Editor of the *Canton Times* that no such satisfaction will be forthcoming, and therefore the Canton Government can do as it well pleases. If the Editor himself was in Macao and if he should have chosen not to observe the laws there, he would have been treated in the same way as those who have been treated, be he an American, European or Chinese.

Thanking you for trespassing upon your valuable columns and enclosing my card—Yours faithfully,

A PORTUGUESE.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1922.

THE STAR FERRIES.

SOME OF THE OLD CREWS BACK.

Shortly after 11 p.m. yesterday the Naval ratings employed on two of the Star Ferry boats were relieved by the original Chinese crews, who had just arrived back from Canton. The transfer was carried out and many of the passengers were not aware of the change. The Naval ratings, who have rendered under difficulties, highly important service to the community in running the ferries during the strike, jumped on to the stage and with that special interest born of their recent experiences watched the Chinese crews handling the vessels as they left Kowloon for Hongkong.

It is understood that another ferry boat, making three in all manned by Chinese, will be running from this morning.

BELFAST A "CITY OF TERROR."

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

A MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY.
REPARATIONS TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.

AMERICA DECLINES THE HAGUE
CONFERENCE INVITATION.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND. A CITY OF TERROR.

LONDON, May 31st.

Fierce fighting and incendiaryism turned Belfast into a city of terror last night. It is already known that the fighting has claimed twenty-five victims, whereof ten were killed. Firing continues and the troops are out using machine-guns.

The centre of operations is the Millfield area, where the outbreak started with gun-men, without provocation, shooting one special constable and then another who came to his rescue.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

On police reinforcements hurrying to the spot a desperate battle ensued, which was intensified on the arrival of the troops. The crowd in the meantime had burned a number of houses which were gutted while the police and military were fighting with the snipers.

A bomb flung at a tram-car fortunately missed. The citizens are panic-stricken.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 31st.

The House of Commons, despite the Derby, was crowded for the Irish debate. Lord Fitzalan, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Collins, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Duggan were present in the galleries.

Mr. Churchill said the consequences of the compact between Mr. Collins and Mr. de Valera were most serious. It was probable that the Irish would be unable to express their views on the Treaty at the election, and the Parliament remaining thereon would be arbitrarily divided on the supreme issue, the establishment of a Republic. The Government was in no wise disposed to relax its vigilance or responsibility with regard to the faithful carrying out of the Treaty. The provision in the compact for including four anti-Treaty members in the new Government struck directly at the Treaty, but if the four were willing to sign a *bona fide* declaration of adherence to the Treaty, the Imperial Government would have no ground for complaint. If not, then the Treaty would be broken and the Imperial Government would resume liberty of action with regard to the resumption of transferred powers or the re-occupation of territory.

Mr. Churchill said the Provisional Government's explanation of anarchy in Ireland as a reason for entering into the compact showed how low the civil courage and manhood of Ireland had fallen. After referring to the compact's grave effect on Ulster, Mr. Churchill said the Provisional Government had kept its promise by submitting the draft of the Free State Constitution to the Imperial Government. It had been examined by the British signatories to the Treaty and would be published shortly after Whit Sunday, enabling the House of Commons to judge whether it conformed to the Treaty. He concluded by expressing his confidence that the members of the Provisional Government were not acting in bad faith with the intention of betraying British confidence and Ireland's name. He believed they were resolved to carry out the Treaty, but it was doubtful whether their policy would succeed. The Imperial Government at least had done its part loyally.

OBJECTION TO SOUTHERNERS.

LONDON, May 31st.

Sir James Craig announced in the Northern Parliament that he had accepted the British Government's invitation to go to London to-night to discuss the future situation, on the distinct understanding that he was not asked to meet the South Irish representatives.

MORE FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

LONDON, May 31st.

Four were killed and ten wounded during desperate fighting in Belfast to-night.

LATEST CABLES.

CHECKING MARINE THEFTS. A STEADY DECLINE.

LONDON, May 31st.

The greater care exercised by merchants in packing and forwarding goods has led to a steady decline in marine thefts and pilferage, which was so rampant two years ago.

This result is the outcome of the seventy-five per cent. theft agreement then introduced by the insurance companies, whereby merchants are compelled to bear the balance of twenty-five per cent. of the claims, thus abolishing the former practice of the companies taking the full hundred per cent. risk.

GERMAN REPARATION PAYMENTS POSTPONED.

COMMISSION GRANTS A
MORATORIUM.

PARIS, May 31st.

The Reparations Commission has despatched a note to Germany agreeing to a temporary postponement of reparation payments due in 1922. It recognizes that Germany made, and is making a serious effort to fulfil the demands, but the right is reserved to annul the moratorium if the Commission is not satisfied with the progress accomplished in clearing up the outstanding questions in connection with the reparations, or if Germany, being unable to obtain the desired external loan, does not fulfil the measures regarding the limitation of her floating debt and the balancing of the budget.

EARLIER CABLES.

SETTLEMENT ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, May 31st.

In the House of Commons, in a debate upon reparations, after Mr. Clynes and Commander Kenworthy had urged the withdrawal of the armies of occupation from Germany, Mr. Lloyd George said that the question of reparations was in a fair way to an accommodation. The critical aspect had momentarily disappeared. There was at present no cause for Anglo-French disagreement.

All reports indicated the likelihood of an arrangement being reached acceptable to both France and Germany.

OBLITERATION OF WAR DEBTS.

The question of the remission of war debts was most important. It was impossible to contemplate a proposal that Britain forgo claims of £3,000,000,000 against the Allies without remission of her own £1,000,000,000 debts. Britain was willing to enter into any international discussion with a view of obliterating the whole of the war debts, provided that she receive a benefit equal to that which she was prepared to confer. (Cheers.)

He believed that the present German Government was honestly doing its best to fulfil the treaty, but if a Government came in to resist the Treaty, Britain and France would act together. Isolated action by any ally would be disastrous to the Entente.

IGNORING REICHTAG MEMBERS.

BERLIN, May 31st.

A vote of non-confidence in the Government for "ignoring the Reichstag regarding reparation negotiations" was rejected. The National and the People's Parties and the Communists supported the resolution.

FRENCH SOCIALIST'S GOOD-WILL
TOWARDS GERMANY.

PARIS, May 31st.

When the Chamber of Deputies opened a debate upon the Genoa conference the Socialist M. Bembat emphasized that opinion abroad, especially in Britain, was that France must change her policy towards Germany. In order to preserve Anglo-French friendship, he expressed gratification that the possibility of the occupation of the Ruhr region had been averted.

M. Poincaré read a Socialist motion urging reconstruction in France and Europe simultaneously with Russia and excluding a spirit of war. M. Poincaré remarked that all agreed concerning this.

M. Bembat, speaking later, exhorted France to resume her tradition as the liberator of peoples and to collaborate with Germany.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

COMMUNIST PERSECUTION
OF PATRIARCH.

ENGLISH AND ROMAN CHURCHES
PROTEST.

LONDON, May 31st.

A telegram has been sent to the Soviet at Moscow against the attack on the Russian Church, which is especially concentrated upon the Patriarch Tikhon in connection with the alienation of Church treasures for funding relief.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been informed that the Pope is making independent representations.

THE WORLD'S COTTON
SUPPLY.

CHECKMATING THE BOLL-
WEEVIL.

LONDON, May 31st.

At a meeting of the Manchester Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, Mr. H. W. Lee announced that a subsidiary company in America was confident that it had found a means of checkmating boll-weevil by poisoning. Six hundred bales were raised on nine hundred acres treated with poison, whereas practically no cotton was gathered in a similar area, which was not treated.

AMERICA DECLINES THE HAGUE INVITATION.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

The Administration has expressed its inability to accept the allied invitation to attend The Hague Conference which it regards as simply a continuance of the Genoa Conference.

SWEDISH PARLIAMENT REJECTS RUSSIAN TREATY.

STOCKHOLM, May 31st.

The First Chamber by 81 votes to 47 rejected the bill for a provisional Swedish-Russian commercial treaty. The Second Chamber also rejected the bill by 105 votes to 64.

AUSTRIA'S NEW COALITION CABINET.

VIENNA, May 31st.

The National Assembly has elected a new Coalition Cabinet. The Chancellor is Dr. Seipel, a priest at the University and a Professor of Theology.

ANOTHER COTTON INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

EMPLOYERS REQUEST LONGER
WORKING HOURS.

LONDON, May 31st.

A move is in the making to resume the 5½ hour week in the cotton industry. Several Rochdale firms have asked their employees to agree to the increased hours but the employees have refused and threaten drastic action if the demand is persisted in.

EARLIER CABLES.

"THE DERBY." STARTING PRICES.

LONDON, May 31st.

The betting on the Derby was as follows: Capt. Cuttle (Donoghue 10-1), Tamar (Frank Bullock 10-1), Craigagower (Bary 20-1). Thirty horses ran. Captain Cuttle won by four lengths. Craigagower was three lengths behind Tamar.

Lord Bilberry (Leach) was an additional runner. Tru Knight, Schulhatten and Ceylonese did not start; otherwise the runners were identical with the probabilities telegraphed earlier.

WON IN RECORD TIME.

The weather at Epsom was glorious but sweltering, many being overcome before racing started. Their Majesties, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Princess Mary, and Viscount Lascelles were present.

After a breakaway, caused by Tamar and Norseman, Jacquot led from Psychology, Captain Cuttle, Scamp, Irish Battle, St. Louis, and Pondoland. This order was maintained for five furlongs, when Scamp went up to second place in front of Capt. Cuttle, Psychology, and St. Louis.

Rounding Tattenham Corner, Scamp weakened, whereupon Capt. Cuttle joined Jacquot, who weakened in the next few strides, leaving Capt. Cuttle clear of Tamar, Psychology, Craigagower, Simon Pure, and St. Louis. The race was virtually over. Lord Woolavington's colts increasing his lead at the distance and finally winning easily. St. Louis was fourth, Scamp fifth, Villars sixth, and Lofax last.

The time, 2m. 34.3secs., was a record, the previous best being Spion Kop's in 1920.

TYPIST WINS £20,000 SWEEP.

SELLS HALF SHARE FOR £2,000.

LONDON, May 31st.

Miss Gwendoline Thomas, 24 years of age, a typist employed by the Royal Insurance Office, Liverpool, is the happy owner of the Captain Cuttle ticket in the Calcutta Sweep on the Derby. She benefits to the extent of £20,000, but was insured for a substantial sum before the running of the race, by selling one-half of her share for £2,000.

THE ALIENS' ACT.

AMENDING BILL TO BE
INTRODUCED.

LONDON, May 31st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary), replying to Sir W. H. Dawson, said that he hoped to introduce a Bill amending British nationality status under the Aliens' Act after the recess.

GERMANY'S TRADE.

BERLIN, May 31st.

Germany's imports during April were 23,261 million marks and her exports 22,994 million marks. The excess of imports over exports was 5,267 million marks, compared with an excess of 1,924 million marks in March.

AMERICAN TOBACCO
COMBINE.

HUGE INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

The tobacco concerns, the United Retail Stores Corporation and the Tobacco Products Corporation, are combining, the latter increasing its capital from \$23,000,000 to \$157,000,000 for the purpose of the necessary exchange of stock.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NORTH CHINA POLITICS.

CIRCULAR TELEGRAM BY
GOVERNORS.

PEKING, June 1st.

General Wu Pei-fu has received telegrams from the Governors of Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsu, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kuangsi, and from Chen Chiung-ming (ex-Governor of Kwangtung) approving of his plan for restoring the old parliament. He is forwarding these communications to Hsu Shih-chang (President) who apparently led his circular telegram saying he was ready to resign.

DRAGON FESTIVAL LOAN.

BANKS HELP THE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, May 31st.

The Peking Government received an advance of \$1,450,000 from the banks to tide it over the dragon festival.

HONGKONG'S HISTORY.

LESSON FOR THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 31st.

In the House of Commons, Major Wood (Under Secretary for the Colonies), replying to Sir John Ross, stated that by proclamation in 1841, the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong were secured in the free exercise of their religious rites and social customs. The Treaty of Nanking, 1842, ceded Hongkong, to be governed as Her Majesty Queen Victoria directed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
CONFERENCE.

JAPAN AND CHINA ATTEND.

PARIS, May 31st.

An international parliamentary and commercial conference in which twenty-two nations, including Japan and China, are participating, was opened at the Sorbonne. Exchanges and Customs are the chief questions being considered.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

QUAKERS SUGGEST INTER-
NATIONAL ACTION.

LONDON, May 31st.

The drug traffic and the recrudescence of opium-growing were discussed at the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, when it was stated that, valuable as were the League of Nations' resolutions, little real headway could be made until the fundamental question of opium production was tackled. The peril of the world's drug traffic could only be solved by international action.

WAR CRIMES.

THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
"JUSTICE."

LONDON, May 31st.

Viscount Cave, addressing the Croitius Society on "war crimes punishment, referred to Holland's attitude towards the Allies, who were unsuccessful in their request for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, and declared that the demand should have been based on charges of definite crime known to the law. His Lordship pointed out that sixteen cases which the Allies forwarded to Leipzig resulted in only six convictions, which was most unsatisfactory.

The Hague Court of International Justice had still to win its spurs.

ARMSTRONG EXECUTED.

LONDON, May 31st.

Armstrong has been executed in Gloucester Gaol.

(Barbary Rowing Armstrong, a solicitor and an M.A. of Cambridge, was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife by arsenic poisoning.)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 31st.

The death is announced of the well-known shipowner, Mr. Henry Withy.

EX-EMPRESS ZITA.

MADRID, May 31st.

The ex-Empress Zita has given birth to a daughter.

THE SITUATION AT MACAO.

RETURNING TO NORMAL.

LABOUR GUILDS SUPPRESSED.

Our Macao correspondent writing on May 31st reports that the Colony is gradually resuming its normal aspect.

The market is well supplied with meat of all kinds.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to discuss the situation. Mr. Fong Tsak Lam, the vice-president, presided over a large attendance of members, and a general desire was expressed to re-open their business premises now that the "rowdy" element had fled from the Colony to Lappa, but the firms were handicapped by the absence of servants. All who could do so decided to re-open their shops at once and it was expected that most shops would be re-opened on June 1st.

"The only trouble we are having just now," writes our correspondent, "is due to the absence of servants in some cases, but householders who go to purchase their own supplies find that there is compensation in this," meaning presumably that they pay no "squeeze."

The measures taken by Colonel Santos, the Military Commander, meet with general approval. A very gratifying response was made to his call for volunteers for service of all kinds, and the soldiers of the garrison who are assisting to maintain essential services have won the admiration of the community.

The water-boats have all disappeared. They have gone to Chinsan, and it is said that the Harbour Office intends to cancel their licences.

The latest official *Gazette* contains a notification by the Governor closing and suppressing the labour guilds in the following terms:—

Several acts of rebellion against legally constituted authority having occurred in this Colony, carried out largely by groups representing labour guilds; and considering that the majority of these guilds were not legally constituted, as they had not submitted their rules for the approval of the Government.

The Governor of Macao, with the approval of the Executive Council, decrees the following:—

1.—That all labour guilds, whose rules have not been approved by the Government, are to be immediately closed and considered dissolved, excepting those which already have made application through the proper channels for the legal approval of their rules, provided the Government is satisfied that these said guilds were not either directly or indirectly responsible for the occurrences of the 25th and 29th of May.

2.—That all labour guilds which, although possessing rules which have been duly approved, have taken part or are responsible, directly or indirectly, in the aforesaid occurrences, are in like manner to be closed and dissolved.

3.—All previous enactments contrary to the above are hereby revoked.

4.—The Military authorities of the Colony will enforce the foregoing decree.

A notification by Headquarters changes the hours during which vehicular traffic is prohibited except under special licence. Vehicular traffic is now suspended from 5.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.

The Military Commander by an order made on May 30th required all merchants to re-open their shops to the public for the purposes of commerce from June 1st. The Government guaranteed protection for legitimate trade and it was indicated that measures would be taken against such as disobeyed the order.

Lieut.-Colonel José Luis Marques and Captain Manoel Alves Morgado have been appointed to supervise the provisioning of the city.

Mr. Alfredo Rodrigues dos Santos, Colonial Secretary, has resumed his duties on the termination of his leave.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT FROM
MACAO.

The arrival of the *Sui Tai* last evening attracted a large crowd of Chinese to the Company's wharf entrance, and the Frays, for some distance on either side, were lined with people standing 5 or 6 deep anxious to hear the latest news from Macao.

The number of passengers was again heavy, 1,023 having been brought down, and, as on the previous day, the bulk of the passengers were women and children, mostly better-class Chinese. Judging from the quantity of luggage carried they seem to have come prepared for a long stay.

A Portuguese gentleman who travelled on the boat stated that everything was very quiet in Macao but expressed an opinion that the general strike was not by any means over. Amahs and houseboys were afraid to return to their jobs and it was only in a few cases that they had done so. He confirmed the report that the officials of the striking Guilds had gone over into Chinese Territory at Lappa where they are said to be looted by the Chinese, and by the few Chinese soldiers landed there from the Chinese gunboats.

A little business is being done in the Colony but it is not by any means normal yet.

The Chinese who pleaded guilty on Tuesday to illegal possession of a loaded revolver were sentenced at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, to a year's imprisonment, with hard labour. The case was heard before two Magistrates (Messrs. Lindell and Fraser). The man, who was caught after an exciting chase to Yumatti by Sergt. Neal on Monday night, offered the excuse that he had been promised 20 cents to take the revolver from Hongkong to Yumatti.

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DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT YUAMATI.

MAN ARRESTED.

Another daylight robbery took place on Wednesday, the robbers this time choosing a house in one of the busiest streets in Yumatti—Reclamation Street. They made the most of the Dragon Boat Festival and under the plea of calling with a present for the occupier of the house, they were admitted by a married woman, who at the time of their arrival was busy killing a chicken. Five men called with the "present," and no sooner were they admitted than they seized and bound the woman and gagged her with a potato and locked her in the kitchen. They then leisurely searched the place and stole clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$382. The unfortunate woman was found in a prostrate condition when her amah returned from shopping at the local market. She was released and the matter was immediately reported to the police.

At the Police Station the woman said she knew one of the men to be one of a gang who haunted Battery Street where she had lived before her marriage. The same evening she was sent there with an escort of Chinese detectives in the hope that the men were to be found there.

After a patient wait of three-quarters of an hour from a spot where passers-by could easily be spotted, the wanted man came along in company with two others. He was arrested, but the other two men got away. The man is still in custody and if sufficient evidence is forthcoming he will be brought before the Magistrate and charged with the robbery.

RE-OPENING OF THE FERRY
SERVICE.

HAWKERS' CELEBRATION.

A question as to whether the Dragon Boat Festival or the re-opening of the Hongkong-Yumatti Ferry service was responsible for two hawkers causing obstruction in Yumatti was raised at the Magistrate's court, yesterday.

Inspector Willis said two men had opened stalls on the ferry wharf.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) incidentally suggested that the Dragon Boat festivities were the probable cause of the stalls being opened there.

Inspector Willis said the festivities were some considerable distance from the scene of the festivities.

The Magistrate: Well then, perhaps, they were celebrating the running of the ferries. (Laughter.)

To the defendants the Magistrate said: I will let you off this time.

The hawkers expressed their gratitude and disappeared out of Court in quick time, no doubt thinking the Magistrate might change his mind.

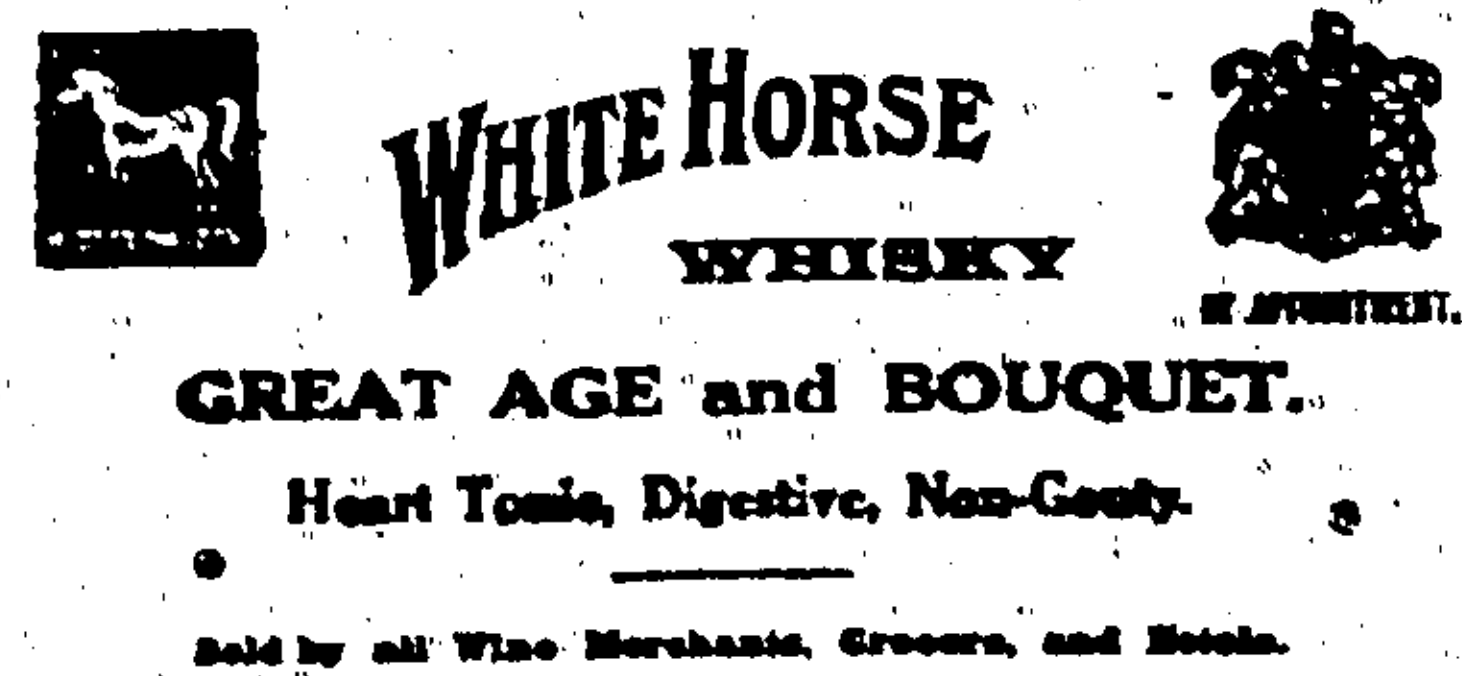
MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING
AFFAIR.

The body of a Chinese, who was later traced to have lived at No. 32, Praya East, was found on a piece of waste ground in the Wandai district, on Wednesday night with a bullet wound through the chest. It is believed to be a case of murder, though the police have not yet been able to learn the cause of the tragedy nor to find the murderer.

BATHING FATALITY.

CHINESE YOUTH DROWNED.

A Chinese electrician has reported to the Police that whilst bathing in the harbour, on Wednesday, a friend, who was bathing with him, suddenly disappeared. He raised an alarm and swam about the spot where he had last seen his friend go down but could find no trace of him. Up to the present the police have not recovered the body.



MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS, LTD.
refuse to use younger whisky in their **WHITE HORSE CELLAR** Blend, simply to increase output.

They are still restricting supplies to enable them to adhere to their Pre-war Standard and declare that

"THERE IS NO SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE WORLD TO-DAY WHICH APPROACHES OURS IN RESPECT OF AGE AND MELLOWNESS."



SOLE AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

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HEALING MADE EASY!

When You Out Yourself, Simply Wash the Place, Apply Zam-Buk, and Bandage Up. Nature and ZAM-BUK WILL DO THE REST.

THE wonderful power of Zam-Buk comes from its unique composition and the novel scientific way in which Zam-Buk's rich herbal ingredients are blended together.

Zam-Buk is really an ingenious substance designed to do Nature's healing. It is an improvement even on those rare herbal balms which the Roman Gladiators and Grecian Athletes of Classic days exclusively and successfully depended upon for healing purposes. There is nothing known to science that is capable of such **Marvellous Curative Action** on the skin as Zam-Buk.

When Zam-Buk is applied to a cut, bruise, burn, or scald, germ-infection and blood-poison are prevented, and quick, natural healing ensured.

Those distressing afflictions of Poisoned Sores, Ulcers, and Bad Legs, Ringworms and Scalp Sores, burning Eczema, and aggravating Piles are all relieved and cured by careful treatment with this splendid herbal preparation.

Zam-Buk is the greatest and most compact healing substance in the world, and a pot should be kept handy in every home.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors in Hongkong, Shanghai, and the Far East. If you have difficulty in obtaining, send Postage Stamp to The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England for Trial Sample and address of nearest agent.

Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

"PHILIPS"

A PHILIPS LAMP
IS A PERMANENT ECONOMY

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ROYAL WOOING.

HOW LORD LASCELLES PROPOSED TO PRINCESS MARY.

The war killed a certain amount of etiquette and ceremony at the British Court. In the matter of the love affairs of ladies of the English reigning house, much ceremony has still to be observed, says a home paper.

Briefly here is how the courtship of the Princess Mary by Lord Lascelles was conducted. They never met alone. It is one of the rigid rules of Court etiquette that the daughter of the sovereign must never be alone in the presence of any man with the exception of immediate male relations. Always when the Princess met Lord Lascelles she was attended either by her Lady-in-Waiting, Lady Joan Maitland, or some member of a member of her own family or by a Lady of Queen Mary's household.

Of course, before the courtship began at all Lord Lascelles had to obtain the consent of the King and Queen to win the hand and heart of their only daughter. When their Majesties consented to Lord Lascelles doing so it did not necessarily mean that Princess Mary would agree to marry the Viscount; up to that time her Royal Highness had met him about half a dozen times and had only the most distant acquaintance with him. She had never spoken to him for more than five minutes at their meetings in the hunting field and hall-room. She had never danced with him. But Lord Lascelles could not propose to the Princess until it had been conveyed to him by a member of the Princess's family that if he did propose the Princess would be likely to regard his proposal favourably.

INVITE TO SANDRINGHAM.

The information was conveyed to Lord Lascelles by the Duke of York at a dinner at the Marlborough Club. The next day Lord Lascelles went to Sandringham at the invitation of the King, and during a stroll in the woods, as has been officially announced, he proposed to the Princess. When he did so walking behind her Royal Highness were two ladies of Queen Mary's Court. The four then returned to Sandringham House for afternoon tea. There were present the King and Queen who received from the Princess the information that she had promised to marry the man standing beside her. It was then that Lord Lascelles gave the Princess his first embrace, kissing her on both cheeks. The next day the whole party at Sandringham returned to Buckingham Palace, and the announcement of the betrothal was sent out to the press that night.

During the engagement of the Princess, etiquette forbade her to be alone for a moment with Lord Lascelles, though she saw him practically every day. When Lord Lascelles called at the Palace he was shown into the Queen's boudoir, where he was received by the King and Queen or some members of the Royal family and members of the household. Princess Mary would enter shortly after his arrival and he would greet her by first taking her hand in his hand, kissing it, then kissing her on both cheeks.

WEDDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Had Princess Mary married into a reigning European family, the wedding would have had to be arranged in accordance with the wedding ceremony prevailing at the Court of the future husband. But as things were the King had entire control of all the wedding arrangements. In normal times a week after the announcement of a royal betrothal the wedding presents began to arrive in large numbers for the bride and bridegroom.

A leading jeweller and goldsmith received orders for gifts for the Princess to the value of £3,000, including orders from three of the richest men in England—Sir Philip Sassoon, Lord Rothschild, and Lord Iveagh, all intimate friends of the Royal Family. The jeweller anticipated that the orders for wedding gifts from those three individuals alone would amount to at least £5,000, and that by this time he would have received orders for wedding gifts for the Princess and Lord Lascelles amounting to £20,000.

Men who in pre-war days would have thought nothing of spending £2,000 on a wedding gift for the only daughter of the reigning house now think twice before they will spend £200 on one.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

The details of the marriage settlement by Lord Lascelles, approved by the King, is one of the most voluminous deeds of its kind on record, and covers 70 folios of quarto parchment. It took six weeks to engross.

The main financial clause in it is to provide for a settlement by Lord Lascelles of £250,000 on the Princess. The money will be held in trust by three trustees of whom the Princess's father, the Duke of Devonshire, is one. The interest on the money became payable to the Princess personally from the date of the marriage, and in the event of Lord Lascelles dying before the Princess the sum of £250,000 passes to her and the trust comes to an end.

In the event of the Princess predeceasing her future husband and if there are no children of the marriage, the £250,000 would go back to the Lascelles family; Lord Lascelles's father, the Earl of Harwood, under the deed of settlement, has undertaken to create a charge on his property of £20,000 for each child of the marriage born before his death.

After his death the obligation to create these charges on the property for the benefit of the children of the marriage devolves on Lord Lascelles.

Forty pages of the settlement deed deal with the eventuality of Lord Lascelles dying before his father.

Ten pages of the document are occupied with some remarkable and unusual provisions. For example, there is a clause regarding the Princess from any job under the settlement, if (for no fault on her side) she finds it impossible to live with her husband and she finds it necessary either to return to live with her parents or with some other relations.

The deed, signed by Lord Lascelles, his father, and the King, was registered as a legal document under a special provision dealing with the marriage settlements of members of the Royal Family.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

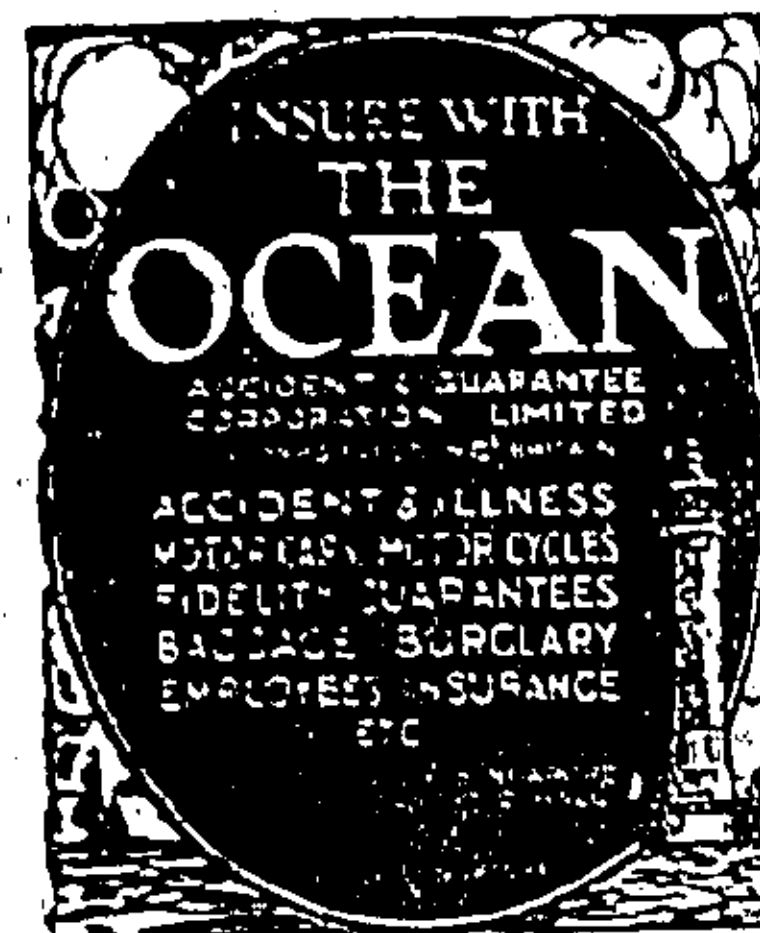
CHEESE.

Grayware	...	\$1.10 per lb.
American Cheddar	...	.85 "
Australian	...	.85 "
Edam (Full Cream)	...	.355 " Ball
Condommieu (Oven make)	...	.40 " Fat
Picnic	...	.40 " Jar

MADE DAILY AND READY FOR THE TABLE.

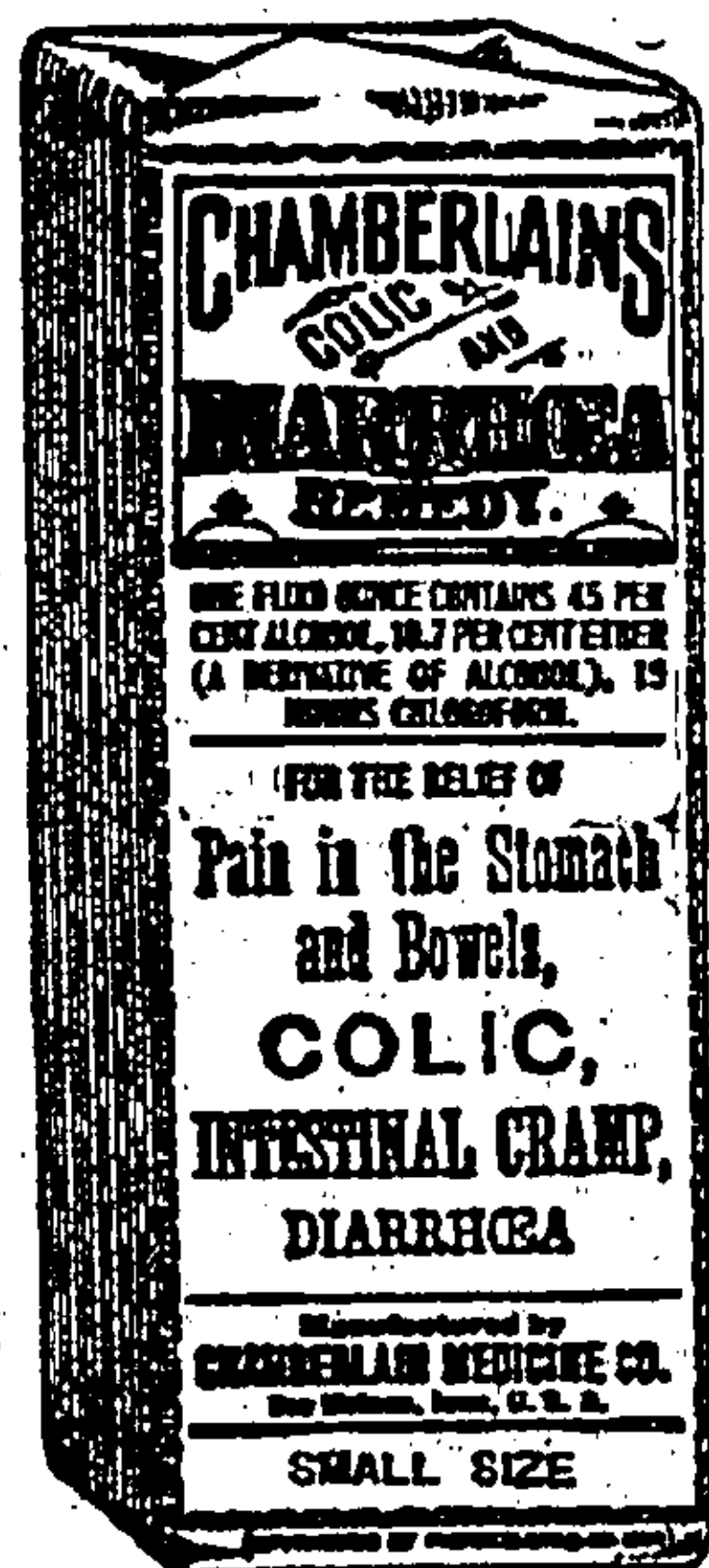
Pressed Beef	...	\$.60 per lb.
Brawn	...	.50 "
Pork Pie	...	.10 & .30 each
Cooked Ham	...	\$1.40 per lb.

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TO-DAY at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

"WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

A SUPERB PARAMOUNT-ARTORAF SPECIAL PICTURE IN 6 PARTS

featuring

KATHERINE MacDONALD & JACK HOLT.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

EDDIE POLO in "DO or DIE"

Episodes, 6 & 7

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

WILKINSON'S
PAINTS & VARNISHES
FOR ALL
ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS
FOR OVER 30 YEARS
WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH.
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STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES.
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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1770
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

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MANILA HEMP HATS,
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SOLE AGENTS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 31st.
Chungking, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. E. Tapscott, from Tientsin with a general cargo, J.M. & Co.
Ugungy, British str., 3,840 tons, Capt. Geo. Rodgers, from Vladivostok, with a general cargo, J.M. & Co.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Swatow, with a general cargo, O.S.K.
Tsuyu Maru, Japanese str., 2,530 tons, Capt. I. Yamamoto, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, Yamashita K.K.
West Chopeka, American str., 3,520 tons, Capt. C. R. McFullen, from San Francisco, with a general cargo, Struthers & Barry.

CLEARANCES.

June 1st.
Don Yek, for Hoihow.
Dongos, for Manila.
Kurydun, for Singapore.
Hakodadi Maru, for Singapore.
Hannu, for K'ang.
Reyn, for Keelung.
Ussu, for Canton.
Hydangun, for Swatow.
Koku Maru, for Saigon.
Mohon, for Saigon.
Passat, for Canton.
Querrin, for Rangoon.
Typhoon, for Shanghai.
Tungshing, for Canton.
West Inn, for Saigon.
Yusung, for Swatow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Nagasaki on June 1st, at 7.30 a.m., left at 3 p.m., and is due at Shanghai on June 2nd, at 4 p.m.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Shingo Maru* arrived at Keelung on May 29th, and sailed on May 31st, at 5 p.m. for Shanghai.
 The s.s. *Amakusa* (Blue Funnel) arrived at Liverpool on May 29th.
 The s.s. *Despatch* (Blue Funnel), for New York and Boston, left Shanghai on May 31st and Keelung and this port.
 The s.s. *Cyprus* (Blue Funnel) left Singapore on May 31st for Hongkong, and is due here on June 9th from Manila.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tomogata Maru* (Bombay line) left Bombay for Hongkong via Singapore on May 30th, and is expected here on June 15th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arrabona Apru (Aperu line), due June 5th.
Bengal Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.
Empress of Russia, due June 2nd, at 4 p.m.
Hoosier Star (P.M.), due June 12th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 3rd.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due about July 1st.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due June 2nd.
Kawachi Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 3rd.
Kyber (P. & O.), due June 5th.
Kobe Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 3rd.
Nelus (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.
Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.
Persia Maru (P. & O.), due June 5th.
Rheinland (H.A.L.), due June 12th.
Tsuyu Maru (C.T.K.), due June 13th.
Takaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 6th.
Talghyline (Blue Funnel), due June 5th.
Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 4th.
Tokushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.
Torilla (B.L.), due June 3rd.
Tyndarus (Blue Funnel), due June 2nd.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
THILATJAP	JAVA	in port	2nd June	SHANGHAI & JAPAN
TIJONDAH	JAVA	in port	5th June	JAVA
TIKEMBANG	JAVA	2nd June	7th June	SHANGHAI & N. CHINA
TIJARDEM	N. CHINA & AMOY	7th June	10th June	BATAVIA DIRECT
TIJODAS	JAPAN	7th June	10th June	SOERABAYA via MACASSAR

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 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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Steamers
 For
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"OUDERKERK" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 24th June
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"ZOSMA" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 20th Aug.
"SEMILAN" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG 21st Sept.
 For full particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 General Agents
 York Building, ga.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 1st, at 11.58.—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, the typhoon having passed into the Pacific. It has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly at Shanghai. From Formosa to Hongkong it has increased slightly.
 A depression is shown to the north of Weihaiwei.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 1st June, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 19.34 inches, against an average of 23.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast
 Hongkong to Cap Rock N.E. or Variable winds, fresh, moderating; cloudy, some rain later.

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as No. 1)
 Honkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1)
 South coast of China between (The same as No. 1)
 Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, June 1st.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.81	29.81
Temperature	75	72	77
Humidity	61	80	68
Wind Direction	NNE	ESE	E
Force	1	h	2
Weather	—	h	o
Rain	0.66	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 31st, 75

Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st, 72

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 2nd to 8th June, 1922.

Day	Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
			H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri	2	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		3	3 30	1 4	7 24	3 8
Satur	3	3	2 18	6 0	9 31	1 3
		4	4 24	4 7	9 18	3 0
Sun	4	4	3 43	5 5	10 31	1 0
		5	5 13	5 1	11 13	3 1
Mon	5	5	4 39	3 2	11 37	1 2
		6	6 37	5 0	9 25	3 4
Tues	6	6	6 11	5 0	0 14	9 0
		7	7 21	4 8	1 24	1 7
Wed	7	7	7 16	6 5	0 55	12 0
		8	8 30	4 7	2 12	1 1
Thur	8	8	7 54	6 9	1 33	9 3
		9	9 34	4 5	2 54	0 7

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MAIDEN VOYAGE

TRANS-PACIFIC.

R.M.S.

EMPRESS OF CANADA

FOR

VANCOUVER.

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FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

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Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$820.50

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Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

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S.S. "CHINA"

August 10th.

July 6th.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports

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101 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT.

TEL: FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENTS.

No. 1934.

No. 2161.

CABLE ADDRESS: "CHIMAIL."

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS GUARANTEED TO ALTERNATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada

IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Monday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore &c ... Friday, 8th June, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 8th June.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... Friday, 8th June.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 8th June.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA ... Sunday, 4th June.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila &c ... Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA ... Tuesday, 6th June.

DURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via Suez ... Tuesday, 6th June.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE ... Sunday, 4th June.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo ... Wednesday, 7th June.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon ... Sunday, 11th June.

RANGOON MARU ... Sunday, 11th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... Friday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

NITKO MARU ... Friday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 5th June.

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 8th June, at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 8th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN FAISHA

Telephone Nos. 252 & 253.

E. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 4th June.

"West O'Rowa" ... Leave Hongkong 6th June.

"West O'Rowa" ... Due Hongkong 17th June.

"West O'Rowa" ... Leave Hongkong 20th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

"West Chopeka" ... Due Hongkong 31st May.

"West Chopeka" ... Leave Hongkong 2nd June.

"West Farolan" ... Due Hongkong 5th June.

"West Farolan" ... Leave Hongkong 8th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For full information apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT.

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Powell's Building.

Phone No. 3008

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI

Branch Office,

No. 27, Bonham Street, West

Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building

Tel. No. 140.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 14th June.

Further Sailings.	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Pera"	25th July.	1st September.
M/S. "Africa"	8th August.	15th September.
M/S. "Java"	22nd August.	30th September.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE LTD.

Agents

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

... "MADAWASKA" via Suez Canal ... 31st May, Boston and New York.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to AMBA
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Managing Agents)

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS, CO. LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

... "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 5th July ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Messrs & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

... "DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.
... "ALCINOUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.
... "KAZEMBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG and CANTON. BIKES & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DEPARTURES. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 11,000 ... On or about 8th June.
... "CHAMBERLAIN" ... 15,000 ... On or about 23rd June.
... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 7th July.
MARSEILLE, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 11th June.
... "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 27th June.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW & TAKOU.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 140.

A. JOBARD,
Sole Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers serving ports
in accordance with First-Class Passenger, Electric Light and Fuel in accordance
with latest and excellent orders.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINONG ... Capt. W.C. Peasmore ... Friday, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.
HAIKOW ... Capt. J.B. Thomson ... Tuesday, 6th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAK & CO
General Manager.P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	8,000	2nd June, 5 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar & London.
"KHYBER"	8,000	6th June, 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth & London.
"SICILIA"	8,700	11th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"SOUTHERN"	7,000	15th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"KARMA"	8,000	19th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	2nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"SARDINIA"	8,500	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"DEVANHA"	8,000	30th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"KALYAN"	8,500	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.
"MACEDONIA"	10,513	27th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" ... 6,949 ... 10th June ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (North)

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,000	4th June, D.L.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TORILLA"	8,000	11th June	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	18th June	Kobe & Yokohama.
"GOGRA"	5,100	2nd June, D.L.	Amoy & Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Messengers not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES.

Monthly direct services via Singapore and Penang.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 10th July.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBAI & CAP TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"SAGUN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 9th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

Via Delvay, taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 19th June.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 9th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ARGON MARU" ... Sunday, 11th June.

KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAWO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHBU MARU" ... Sunday, 4th June.

Tel. No. 4090.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building.

Telephone 3105.

Telexgrams (Furprestons)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS & SERVICE TO ALTERATIONS

For	Reverend	To Sail
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 2nd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd June, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th June, D.L.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 4th June, D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANCHOW"	On 6th June, noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 6th June, noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 8th June, noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 10th June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th June, D.L.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.

OF SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans, electric lights, and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

OF BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Sourabaya.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

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